

51. Mr. Mareth spoke of the problems in Cambodia that his country was trying to address as quickly as possible. A strategy had been adopted to tackle coastal zone issues.

52. Mr. Maruyama brought the perspective of a developed country to the table. He spoke of the high priority Japan accords ocean research, technology and observations. Japan is also supporting the cooperation between the space-based and *in situ* ocean measurements.

53. Mr. Scully reminded the meeting of the intergovernmental agreements that had been motioned since the Rio Conference. In his opinion, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which came into force in 1994, formed the basis for subsequent agreements. In particular, the several fisheries agreements, signed and awaiting ratification, were a direct follow-up of the UNCLOS provisions. Regional agreements on fisheries and other environmental issues were an important adjunct to global conventions.

54. Finally, Mr. Choe, described the situation in Korea, which had a huge 10% of its economy related to the marine environment. Environmental security was an obvious priority of his country.

55. In summing up, the moderators agreed on the following highlights from the discussion and recommended actions:

Disputes amongst countries are an obstacle to environmental cooperation and their resolution is therefore important to the resolution of regional environmental problems.

ACOPS was seen as a valuable mechanism to enhance cooperation and communication amongst nations. Both technology and research are required to address environmental problems so that knowledge and capability are used together.

Global fisheries agreements are now in place awaiting ratification, setting the agenda for future work. More needs to be done to protect pelagia and fish habitat.

Regional agreements are an effective way for nations to cooperate on environmental issues. Governments need to harmonise their policies to ensure the effective interaction of the respective agreements.

Governments need to act now and will need much public pressure to initiate appropriate actions.

F. Panel on the Indian Ocean

56. Mr. Peter Mokaba, Deputy Minister of Environment and Tourism of South Africa and Mr. Terry Jones, Director of Multilateral Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning and Environment of Seychelles chaired this session of the Panel on the Indian Ocean.

57. The panellists were: Prof. Dr. Khosla Ashok, President, Development Alternatives, India; Mr. Joseph Belmont, Minister for Administration and Manpower, First Minister Designate, Seychelles; Dr. Robert Corell, Head of Geoscience Directorate, National Science Foundation, USA; Mr. Bernardo Ferraz, Minister for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique; Congressman Peter King, House Foreign Affairs Committee, New York, USA; Dr. Mok Mareth, Minister of Environment, Kingdom of Cambodia; Mr. Philip Reynolds, Manager, Strategic Initiative for Ocean & Coastal Management, UNDP; Congressman Chris Smith, House Foreign Affairs Committee, New Jersey, USA; and Dr. Plodprasop Suraswadi, Director General of the Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand.

58. The panel discussed ———

G. Panel on oceans and the Russian Federation

Dr. Alexander Solovyanov, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee on the Protection of the Environment of the Russian Federation and Senior Policy Adviser to ACOPS,

Prof. Vladimir Tetelmin, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Ecology of the State Duma, Russian Federation, and Coordinator for ACOPS' Russian Programme, and Prof. Vitaly Lystsov, Chairman of ACOPS' Arctic Working Group chaired this session of the Panel on Oceans and the Russian Federation.

The panellists were: Dr. James Baker, Administrator, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA; Mrs. Siri Bjerke, State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway; Mr. Mikhail Faleev, Deputy Minister of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and the Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM); Ms. Sherri Goodman, Deputy Under Secretary of Defence (Environmental Security), USA; Dr. Ljubomir Jeftic, Chairman, ACOPS' Advisory Board on Pollution Control and Prevention; Prof. Dr. Willem J Kakebeeke, Assistant Director General for the Environment, Ministry of Housing, Physical Planning and Environment, The Netherlands; Admiral Igor Kasatonov, First Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy and Chairman of Section No. 2 on Sea and Ocean Studies in the Russian Federation Committee on Science and Technology; Dr. Laurence Mee, Coordinator, GEF Programme for Environmental Management and Protection of the Black Sea, and Chairman, ACOPS Advisory Board on Oceans and Coastal Areas Management and Policy; Mr. R. Tucker Scully, Director, Office of Ocean Affairs, Department of State, USA; Mr. Vitaly Sevastianov, Member of the State Duma, President of GLOBE, Russia; Colonel Viktor Sheremetyev, Ministry of Defence, Russian Federation; Senator Ted Stevens, Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman, Alaska, USA; Congressman Curt Weldon, Chairman, Subcommittee of Research and Development of the Committee on National Security, House of Representatives, Congress of the USA, and ACOPS' Vice President from the USA; Dr. Leslie Whitby, Director of Environment and Renewable Resources in the Northern Affairs Programme, Canada; and Congressman Don Young, House Resources Chairman, Alaska, USA.

The panel discussed ———

H. Presentation of recommendations and the Potomac Declaration

Congressman Curt Weldon, Dr. Jeftic, Prof. Per Wramner, and Dr. Sebek chaired this session which was devoted to the presentation of the draft recommendations. The Recommendations are attached to this report as Annex II.

The draft of the Potomac Declaration was prepared on the basis of presentations and statements made during the meeting and on the basis of position papers distributed at the Conference and other relevant materials.

The draft of the Potomac Declaration was discussed in detail and numerous amendments were agreed upon. The Potomac Declaration is presented in Annex IV of this report.

H. Closing of the conference

The closing session, at which short statements were made by ———, was chaired by ———.

It was agreed that the Conference was a great success and that it was not important to implement the recommendations contained in the Potomac Declaration.

FURTHER REPORT ON CONFERENCE OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PROTECTION OF THE SEA

(Mr. FARR of California asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring attention to the conference that my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] just talked about. We are very blessed in this country to be surrounded by oceans and pay a lot of attention to it, but we really do not pay enough attention because the seas of the world are important to keep us alive. This is a water planet, we are, 78 percent of this globe is water and it is threatened.

□ 1715

One thing that we found out in this conference is that everybody in the world agrees with that and wants to do something about it. If we could just dedicate enough of our commitment to research and science using the military, using the scientific community, the academic community, using the commercial community, and unlock the information about the ocean, at the same time to gather a lot more. In fact, this country spends more on studying the seas of outer planets than we do in studying our own seas, and that is wrong.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] did an incredible job for this country by leading this conference in the last 3 days. And I just want to urge all of my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats alike, that this is not a partisan battle, this is a world struggle to try to keep our oceans clean, to try to keep our atmosphere from getting overheated so that the oceans will rise, we know those things are going to happen. We have to combat it. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] for his leadership and I look forward to working with my colleagues.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GOVERNOR PETER TALI COLEMAN OF AMERICA SAMOA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of a distinguished Pacific leader, the late

Uifa'atali Peter Coleman, former Governor of American Samoa, who passed away last month after a long battle with cancer. A dedicated public servant with more than 50 years of public service, Governor Coleman was our first American Samoan statesman, a Pacific American with a truly regional vision. It is that vision for which he will always be remembered by our people.

He was someone important for whom I had tremendous respect. Governor Coleman was always cordial and courteous to me and always extended the hand of friendship. Although we disagreed on certain issues, we agreed on many others, and among them the importance of a strong American presence in the Pacific region.

I learned from him how to handle the stress of political life, how to take the storms in stride and never make a disagreement into a personal matter. He was the kind of individual of whom political opponents like former Governor A. P. Lutali could say, "Uifa'atali and I may have been adversaries in politics, but in life we were always friends."

Mr. Speaker, Governor Coleman exemplified all the traits of a true Samoan leader. He was a soldier and a warrior, a pioneer and a man of vision, a statesman and a man of wisdom. He possessed that quality which Samoans value most in our leaders, that of *tofa mamao*, which denotes a leader with a sense of vision or understanding and anticipating future events. Above all, Governor Coleman was a humble person who thought less of how he would be remembered in the future than of what he could accomplish today.

Uifa'atali Peter Coleman was born on December 8, 1919, in Pago Pago, American Samoa. He received his elementary school education in Tutuila and graduated from St. Louis High School in Honolulu, where he joined the National Guard and enlisted in the U.S. Army at the beginning of World War II. Assigned to the Pacific theater, he was stationed in the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Hawaii. By the end of the war, he had risen to the rank of captain. In 1982, for his military service, he was inducted into the U.S. Army Officers' Candidate School Hall of Fame in Fort Benning, GA.

After the war, Governor Coleman enrolled in Georgetown University, and in 1949 he received a bachelor of science degree in economics from that institution. While in college he worked as a staff secretary to a Member of Congress, became a member of the U.S. Capitol Police Force and in what was then the Office of Territories at the U.S. Department of the Interior. He became the first Samoan to my knowledge to receive a law degree from a major U.S. university. After that, he returned to American Samoa, where he became the first Samoan to serve as public defender and later became attorney general.

In 1956, he was appointed Governor of American Samoa by President Eisenhower, one of the first Pacific Islanders

to serve as governor in the Pacific. He held that position until 1961.

When American Samoa held its first gubernatorial election in 1977, he ran for office and became the first elected Governor, a position which he held three times. During his elected years in office, he continued to forge close ties between the territory government and Washington DC and with Federal and State agencies and institutions. He was responsible for American Samoa's membership in both the National Governors Association and the Regional Western Governors Association. In 1980 he became the first territorial Governor to serve as chairman of the Western Governors Conference. He was elected a member of the executive committee of the NGA in 1990.

As a regional leader, Mr. Speaker, Governor Coleman's record is equally distinguished. He co-founded the Pacific Basin Development Council in 1980 and was its first elected President in 1982. In 1982 he hosted and chaired the South Pacific Commission's annual conference in Pago Pago, American Samoa. At a special SPC meeting in 1983 and later in a conference in Saipan, he argued strenuously for equal membership in SPC for Pacific territories. This he ultimately was successful in obtaining for the territories.

He was two times a member of the standing committee of the Pacific Islands Conference of Leaders. He was on the founding board of the Pan-Pacific Alliance for Trade and Development and a founding member of the Offshore Governor's Forum.

His regional stature was widely acknowledged, Mr. Speaker. In 1970 he was granted an honorary degree by the University of Guam, who cited him as a "Man of the Pacific." In 1978, he received an honorary doctorate from Chaminade College in Hawaii. Pacific Magazine called him, "a man who is probably on a first name basis with everybody from the heart of the Pacific islands to their most distant corners."

Mr. Speaker, I recently attended the funeral services which were held for Governor Coleman in Hawaii. I am very glad to note that our Governor Tauese P. Sunia and his lovely wife Faga were in attendance at the services. Additionally, the President of the Senate, High Chief Lutu Tenari Fuimaono and his wife Sinira, the Speaker of the House, High Chief Mailo Sao Nua.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my condolences to Governor Coleman's dear wife Nora and his children. I am sure that the proud legacy which he left them will live on in their hearts and in the hearts of all the peoples of the Pacific.

PROCLAMATION

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Governor of American Samoa, under the flag code prescribed by the Congress of the United States of America shall be flown at half staff as a mark of respect and a tribute to the memory of Uifa'atali Peter Coleman, former Governor of American Samoa, and one of the fathers of the government and the territory of American Samoa from April 28, 1997, until May 28, 1997.

Furthermore, by the authority vested in me by the constitution and laws of American Samoa as executive head of this territory, I hereby order the flag of American Samoa to be flown also at half staff. I would also like to ask all the departments, agencies, and offices of the American Samoa Government and the people of American Samoa to observe in the most appropriate manner and custom befitting the occasion of the passing of this great leader.

In witness whereof I set my hand and seal on the 28th day of April, 1997, at Utulei, American Samoa.

TAUESE P.F. SUNIA,
Governor of American Samoa.

[From the Hawaii Star-Bulletin, Apr. 29, 1997]

PETER COLEMAN, "MAN OF THE PACIFIC"
(By Mary Adamski)

HONOLULU.—Peter Tali Coleman was called "a man of the Pacific" in one of the many honorary degrees he was awarded, but that was not a fanciful title. It would serve as a summary of his life.

He was the first Samoan to be appointed governor of American Samoa, a US territory and later the first elected governor there.

His service as governor bridged five decades, first from the appointment in 1956-61, to three elected terms, the most recent ending in 1993.

He spent nearly 17 years as an American appointee in administrative roles in the former U.N. Trust Territories of Micronesia. Then he served as an advisor to the government and the emerging Western Pacific nations as they gained independence. He founded PTC Inc., a government relations firm specializing in Pacific island matters, was the Republican national committeeman from American Samoa, and an attorney.

Coleman, 77, died yesterday (Monday) at his Honolulu home after a two-year struggle with cancer.

"He was early recognized as a leader and will be remembered as one of the forerunners in the Pacific among native-born leaders who helped their nations chart their own destinies," said Hawaiian Governor Ben Cayetano.

"His contribution will be long and recalled with respect and affection."

Governor Tauese P.F. Sunia of American Samoa ordered the United States and American Samoa flags to be flown at half-staff for 30 days in Coleman's home islands. Sunia will attend services in Honolulu next week, according to his Chief of Staff.

"There is no question of Peter Coleman's place in history, not only in American Samoa, but throughout the Pacific," said Sunia in a message to the Coleman family. "I am proud to say I knew him, that I worked for and with him, and that I witnessed the progress and change he brought to American Samoa."

Kitty Simonds, Executive Director of the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management said: "He really knew the heart of the Pacific people." She recalled Coleman's effort to affirm native islanders' fishing rights, a move not popular with the American fishing industry or the tuna packing firms in Pago Pago.

City Councilman Mufi Hanneman said: "He was definitely a role model for many Samoans. Through his example, he embodied the best ideals and values of a public statesman."

D.E. "Rags" Scanlan, president of Royal Guard Security, said Coleman was "distinguished by his work for the betterment of all in the South Pacific." Scanlan whom Coleman tapped to coordinate relief efforts after a 1991 hurricane devastated Samoa, said the

man was "very unpolitical. He was in politics but wasn't a politician, he worked behind the scenes."

J.E. Tihati Thompson of Tihati Productions said: "I will always respect him for the assistance he gave not only to the people of Samoa, but also to the Tokelau people of Swains Island Atoll while in office. He grew into a very gracious statesman who many would consult for political advice."

[From the Samoa News, May 15, 1997]

A EULOGY IN MEMORY OF PETER TALÍ
COLEMAN

(The following eulogy was presented by William Patrick "Dyke" Coleman at the recent funeral of his father, former Governor Peter Tali Coleman. Dyke was Governor Coleman's chief of staff in his most recent administration (1989-1993).)

Dad introduced us to Samoa during the summer of 1952 when we first arrived in Pago Pago Harbor on board the Navy transport vessel the USS Jackson. We kids were just overwhelmed and excited by the beauty of the Harbor and the majesty of the surrounding mountains on that July morning.

Grandma Amata had accompanied us on the trip from Honolulu and Chief Tali, Auntie Mabel and Snookie and other family members were there to welcome us.

The living quarters we were assigned to was the old nurses' quarters at Malaloa. The house was spacious, wide open and structurally sound and we kids loved it. Mom and Dad learned later that these quarters had been condemned but that really never bothered us because we didn't know what that meant and didn't care anyway.

To Dad, as long as the family's safety and health were not being compromised, the label was of no consequence and the condemned house he viewed as a minor, temporary inconvenience that was not worth complaining about.

The house, for now, served our purposes. He adapted and taught us to do the same. Don't get hung up on the minor things. He never lost focus of his larger destiny.

Things that would bother many of us never seemed to bother him. He handled criticism the same way. Those who knew him well can attest to that. He reserved his energies for life's larger problems.

Only he knew that, very soon thereafter, he would occupy the best house on island, the governor's mansion. Occupying the governor's house itself was not the goal. He aspired to lead his people and never lost focus of that objective.

Dad practiced law during these early days and his clients would often instead of cash pay him with live chickens and pigs. The house was the perfect place in which to learn and develop responsibility to raise and care for them.

Of course some of these animals soon became pets. We had a pet pig named Porky that we let into the house all the time, and Grandma Amata would get angry and chase the pig out with a broom. On school days Porky would always greet us when we got home. One day Porky didn't meet us. We combed the entire area around the house and the mountainside. We couldn't find him.

Dad had now become Attorney General and we kids had become so upset and distraught that Dad called the police force to help look for our pig. We never found Porky. We knew he ended up in someone's umu. It took a long time for us to get over that loss.

Dad used to cut our hair, even after he became Governor. His haircuts made us very sad and we cried every time we had to get one. We wanted to look like Elvis but ended up looking like Fred Flintstone. The hairline was almost always uneven and so we would

get teased and slapped in the head by the other kids.

One time my brother Milton ran away from home because he didn't want his hair cut. Anyway he finally returned home when he got too hungry. And of course the rest of us promptly reported him to Dad. Misery loves company. Milton got his spanking, which made us gleeful and after his haircut, lost his appetite.

As kids we didn't fully appreciate that those haircuts showed Dad to be a true visionary. Today these haircuts are considered fashionable and quite stylish with the younger crowd. Dad was ahead of his time.

Mom was always behind the scene, providing her strengths to support Dad and the family. For all this intelligence, strength of character and self-discipline, his sense of humor was how he kept life in perspective, everything in balance.

He used humor to fend off criticism, to laugh with others, to tolerate the inflated egos his line of work brought, and even to laugh at himself. His sense of humor was his way of remaining within himself.

One day when he was still at Queen's Hospital I went to visit with him. He had just awakened and I sat there making loose talk and joking with him. I told him casually that Amata had called earlier from Washington.

He asked what she had wanted. I told him she asked how he was doing and that he should start thinking about the governor's race for the year 2000. He laughed so hard he cried.

God bless you.

CUBA'S REPRESSIVE REGIME

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida [Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this past week we were once again reminded of the lengths that the Cuban people will resort to to sink freedom from the repressive regime. Eleven Cuban refugees were rescued by the excellent men and women of our United States Coast Guard after being spotted by an aircraft of the humanitarian group, Brothers to the Rescue.

The refugees had spent 17 days in an isolated area of the Bahamas known as Dog Key. Dog Key, Mr. Speaker, is nothing but a rock, a big rock in the middle of the ocean.

For 2 weeks the refugees had little to drink or to eat. They ate snails and birds to survive in the middle of the ocean.

One of the refugees, Rolando Martinez Montoya, would break snail shells with his teeth so that his children who accompanied him on this horrible journey would be able to at least eat the inside of the snails.

Unfortunately, Mr. Martinez' daughter, Camilla Martinez, only 4 years old, and his step daughter, only 13 years old, died at Dog Key last week.

Twenty-six-year-old Leonin Ojeda Rivas also died after complaining of chest pains soon after trying to swim toward a passing ship in a desperate attempt to be rescued.

Mr. Speaker, the tragic search of these Cuban refugees for freedom portrays the picture of desperation that

the Cuban people feel under the Castro dictatorship. Unfortunately, the American people never learned of this story in the so-called mainstream media. It was not in the major newspapers, nor in the television networks. Why? Because the press prefers to promote Castro's propaganda of Cuba as a tourist paradise rather than exert some effort in reporting the repression subjected on the people of the island every day.

Just this past Sunday, the Washington Post travel section had a lengthy piece on how to travel to Cuba. The story's author, Elinor Lander Horwitz, could barely control her excitement about being in the forbidden island as she walked past children engulfed in poverty, the deteriorated beauty of Havana, and the lack of the most basic needs such as soap that the Cuban people endure daily.

The author soothes her guilt of, as she calls it, of having a good time while being surrounded in this poverty by handing out two pesos to a poor Cuban child. Oh, wow. Now she can return once again to her paradise vacation.

Throughout the article, not one word, not one single word, is mentioned about the destruction caused on Cuba by the Castro tyranny and the misery that has resulted from it. However, she makes sure to provide tips on how to circumvent the United States embargo in order to travel to Cuba.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, what led these refugees I have described earlier tonight to leave the paradise that this author so aptly describes? Is it the lack of human rights under Castro, the lack of civil rights under the last totalitarian dictatorship of the hemisphere? The complete mismanagement of the Cuban economy by the Communist elite, the complete control of the population by Castro's police state? I venture to say that it was a combination of all of these put together.

Cuba remains, whether the Washington Post or other publications admit it, a repressive totalitarian state. Just ask Ana Maria Agramonte, a prominent Cuban dissident who was recently sentenced to 18 months in prison for contempt against the regime. It is clear that the paradise as portrayed by the Washington Post must feel like hell for Ms. Agramonte and the rest of her compatriots who have to endure Castro's brutality.

Let us hope that the press will one day wake up to the horrors of the Castro's tyranny, to the repressive police state, to the complete lack of, and the violation of the most basic of civil rights.

Mr. Speaker, I insert for the RECORD the article from the Washington Post by Elinor Lander Horwitz which I earlier referred to.

[From the Washington Post, May 18, 1997]

RETURN TO A FORBIDDEN ISLAND

IN IMPOVERISHED CUBA, NOTHING—AND
EVERYTHING—HAS CHANGED

(By Elinor Lander Horwitz)

Maritza smiles wistfully and passes her tongue slowly over her lips. "The '52s and